CAPSULE SUMMARY

Claiborne Corbin House HA-2065 429 South Main Street Bel Air, Harford County 1938 c. Private

Claiborne Corbin House is a one-and-a-half story Cape Cod cottage with a rectangular footprint and a recessed wing on the southeast elevation. The house is constructed of granite stone possibly from the Butler stone quarry in Baltimore County. Resting on a solid stone foundation, this house is three bays wide capped with a side-gable, asphalt-shingle roof with one central-interior, stone chimney. Flanking the entry are tripartite windows with 8-light wood casements. On the southeast elevation is a recessed, flat-roof, wing one bay wide and one story in height and containing a tripartite window similar to the main block. Above the roof of the main block are two gable dormers clad with weatherboards containing 6/6 windows.

The Claiborne Corbin House is a typical example of a modest Cape Cod cottage dating to 1938 within the Bradford Heights Addition to the Town of Bel Air, Maryland. The dwelling is one-and-a-half stories, with a rectangular footprint, symmetrical fenestration, a central entry, a side-gable roof, and two gable dormers on the facade, all characteristics common of Cape Cod dwellings. This building at 429 South Main Street is significant as a house built by Nathan Corbin, the founder of the Corbin Fuel Company, which was started in 1918. The Corbin Fuel Company was considered the County's largest and oldest fuel company at the turn of the twentieth century. Nathan Corbin and his wife, Ann Elizabeth Corbin, purchased this property and the adjacent property at 421 South Main Street (HA-2064) and had these two modest, stone Cape Cod cottages constructed for their sons shortly after their sons marriages.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

	Property	(indicate preferred na	ame)			
historic	Claiborne Corb	in House				
other						
2. Location	1					
street and number	er 429 South Mair	Street			not for	publication
city, town	Bel Air				vicinity	
county	Harford					
3. Owner o	f Property	(give names and mailing	addresses of all	owners)		
name	Allan J. Culver.	Jr.				
street and number	er 429 South Mair	Street		telephone	N/A	
city, town	Bel Air		state MD	zip code	21014	
	HANDO NO ESTA	f Additional Data	tax parcel	1397 tax		*
5. Primary Con Con Dete Dete Rec	Location of atributing Resource is a tributing Resource is tributing Resource in the tributing Resource in the tributing Resource is tributing Resource in the tributing Resource is tributing Resource in the tributing Resource in the tributing Resource is tributing Resource in the tributing Resource in the tributing Resource in the tributing Resource is tributing Resource in the tributing	F Additional Data n National Register District n Local Historic District the National Register/Marylan r the National Register/Maryla	d Register and Register			
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7. Description		Inventory No. HA-2065
Condition		
excellent X good	deteriorated ruins	

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

altered

Site Description

fair

The Claiborne Corbin House is located at 429 South Main Street, Bel Air in Harford County, Maryland. Facing southwest, this dwelling is sited along the street on a level grassy lot. Several mature trees and foundation plantings surround the dwelling and a paved driveway leads to a paved parking lot to the rear of the house. A circa 1938 garage is sited to the north corner of the dwelling.

Exterior Description

Built in 1938, Claiborne Corbin House is a one-and-a-half story Cape Cod cottage with a rectangular footprint and a recessed wing on the southeast elevation. The house is constructed of granite stone possibly from the Butler stone quarry in Baltimore County. Resting on a solid stone foundation, this house is three bays wide capped with a side-gable, asphalt-shingle roof with one central-interior, stone chimney. The chimney features a corbeled cap. The central entry is slightly recessed and contains one 6-panel wood door with a Colonial Revival-style surround. The front entrance is illuminated with 4-light/1-panel sidelights and the door surround consists of reeded pilasters on plinths with a cyma recta cornice. Flanking the entry are tripartite windows with 8-light wood casements supported with square-edged concrete sills. On the southeast elevation is a recessed, flat-roof, wing one bay wide and one story in height and containing a tripartite window similar to the main block. Above the roof of the main block are two gable dormers clad with weatherboards containing 6/6 double-hung, wood-sash windows. Each of the 6/6 windows throughout the house are original double-hung, wood-sash windows. The roof features overhanging eaves and a wide fascia board and a boxed cornice.

The northwest elevation features one 6/6 window and a pair of 6-light, wood casement windows. The second story is illuminated on this elevation with one 6/6 window. The basement windows contain 1-light, metal awning windows with concrete parged wells.

Continuing to the rear elevation, facing northeast, the first story contains one 6/6 window flanked by two single-leaf doors, both of which appear to be replacements. One door is a 2-light/4-panel wood door with a brass pull handle and the second door is a 12-light wood door. A bulkhead entrance with a double door is located on this elevation. The upper story features a shed-roof dormer covering nearly the full-width of the elevation and containing three 6/6 windows. The wing is pierced with one tripartite window with 8-light wood casements.

Finally, the southeast elevation of the main block is pierced with one 6/6 window on the second story and the wing contains two pairs of 8-light wood casement windows on the first story. The wing is recessed on both the front and rear elevation.

Interior Description

The Claiborne Corbin House features a central stair with a three room plan. Today the living room, dining room, and each of the bedrooms on the second floor are used as offices, however, they will be referred throughout the description as their original uses. The dining room and kitchen are located on the north side of the house and a living room is on the south side. The central entry opens into the foyer, which contains the carpeted straight-flight stair to the second floor. The foyer has a stone tile floor, which is not original, and the walls are covered with non-historic paper and the ceiling is

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Name Claiborne Corbin House Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 1

painted plaster. The four-inch high baseboard features a splayed fascia base molding as well as a rounded shoe molding. Modern 6-panel doors access the closet adjacent to the stair, the living room, and to the dining room. The wood surrounds consist of a fillet, ogee, fascia, and a cavetto molding profile. The sidelights to the front entry have a six-inch deep window sill.

The living room to the south side of the stairway runs the full depth of the house and contains a stone fireplace. The hearth is covered over with wall-to-wall carpet and the fireplace opening features a keystone lintel. The top of the stone fireplace features a stone square-edged shelf. The walls, ceilings, and surrounds are similar to the foyer. This room features a modern chair rail consisting of a small cyma recta terminating with a large cyma reversa. A modern crown molding around the perimeter of the room consists of a cavetto, fillet, terminating with a cavetto molding profile. A doorway with 6-panel double doors opposite the fireplace provides access to the recessed wing. The walls in the wing are clad with vertical boards with cyma recta joint moldings. The ceiling is covered with beaded boards with paneled exposed ceiling joists. The eight-inch baseboard is a flat fascia with a shoe molding. The floor in this room is covered with carpet.

The dining room on the north side of the hall has similar walls, ceiling, crown molding, baseboard, surrounds, and chair rail as the living room. An attached corner buffet with 8-light double cabinet doors over 1-panel double cabinet doors stands in the west corner of the dining room. Continuing through a modern 6-panel wood door at the rear of the dining room is the kitchen. It appears this doorway is not original. The kitchen features painted plaster walls and ceiling, and a stone tile floor and surrounds similar to the foyer. The modern baseboard is four-and-a-half inches high and consists of a quarter round base molding and a shoe molding. The rear of the kitchen has an exterior door. Access to the bathroom is located in the kitchen through a modern 6-panel wood door. The bathroom is covered with wallpaper and it has a stone tile floor. The surrounds, ceiling, and baseboard are similar to the kitchen. Both the kitchen and bathroom have modern fixtures and cabinets.

A hall connects the kitchen to the living room at the rear of the house. The straight-flight stair to the basement is accessed in the rear hall. The hall floor is covered with carpet and the walls are papered. The hall features a modern chair rail, plaster ceiling, and a baseboard similar to the kitchen. The door to the basement has been removed and the stair is covered with carpet. A small closet is located in this rear hall and features a 3-panel wood door.

The basement consists of three distinct spaces, which today function as an office, a conference room, and a small storage room/waiting room. The basement floor is carpeted, the partition walls are drywall covered with wallpaper, and the ceiling is covered with dropped acoustic tiles. The conference room on the south side of the stair has a brick chimney breast with a brick corbeled mantel shelf. The conference space has one separate room that contains the electrical equipment. The basement features one paneled support post at the bottom of the stair. The office on the north side of the stair has a modern six-panel double door.

Access to the second floor rooms was not provided at the time of the survey.

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Name Claiborne Corbin House Continuation Sheet

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Secondary Resources

The circa 1938 stone garage is one story in height, two bays wide, and two bays deep. It rests on a solid foundation and the front-gable roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles. The two bays on the facade contain two, modern roll-up paneled wood garage doors. The gable on the facade is clad with aluminum siding.

reas of Significance	Check and ju	stify below	
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archeology architecture art commerce communications community planning conservation	 economics education engineering entertainment/ recreation ethnic heritage exploration/ settlement 	health/medicine industry invention landscape architecture law literature maritime history military	performing arts philosophy politics/government religion science social history transportation other:
1938		Architect/Builder Unkr	nown
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Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

Statement of Significance

The Claiborne Corbin House is a typical example of a modest Cape Cod cottage dating to 1938 within the Bradford Heights Addition to the Town of Bel Air, Maryland. The dwelling is one-and-a-half stories, with a rectangular footprint, symmetrical fenestration, a central entry, a side-gable roof, and two gable dormers on the facade, all characteristics common of Cape Cod dwellings. Ubiquitous throughout the United States, Cape Cod cottages, which were built during the late 1930s through the 1940s, are numerous in Bel Air and are scattered throughout town and are located in additions such as Bradford Heights. Beginning in the 1930s throughout the United States, the trend was for small, economical, and mass-produced houses, which was fulfilled by the modest Cape Cod style cottages. This building at 429 South Main Street is significant as a house built by Nathan Corbin, the founder of the Corbin Fuel Company, which was started in 1918. The Corbin Fuel Company was considered the County's largest and oldest fuel company at the turn of the twentieth century. Nathan Corbin and his wife, Ann Elizabeth Corbin, purchased this property and the adjacent property at 421 South Main Street (HA-2064) and had these two modest, stone Cape Cod cottages constructed for their sons shortly after their sons marriages.

Development of Bel Air: Late 19th and Mid 20th Century

The proximity to Baltimore City, the arrival of the railroad, the introduction of the automobile, and improvement of roads allowed for greater prosperity within Harford County and particularly the Town of Bel Air. Bel Air was home to a building boom of the late nineteenth century and again after World War I. Hays, Richardson's, and the two Dallam's Additions are the primary residential developments of the late 19th century and early 20th century that took place within the Bel Air town limits.

Hays Addition is bounded on the south by Baltimore Pike, to the west by Archer Street, to the north by Thomas Street, and to the east by Bond Street. The Hays Addition was platted in 1886 and only three lots sold at this time. Between 1887 and 1917 only nine more lots were sold in this section of Bel Air. Marilynn M. Larew, historian, states that the reason for the slow building pace in Hays Addition could be the lots were priced much higher than lots in other sections of Bel Air such as in Dallam's Additions and Richardson's Addition.

¹ Marilynn M. Larew, Bel Air: An Architectural and Cultural History, 1782-1945 (Bel Air, MD: Town of Bel Air, 1995), p. 170.

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Name Claiborne Corbin House Continuation Sheet

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The boundaries for Richardson's Addition are Bond Street to the east, Alice Anne Street to the south, Richardson Street to the west, and Nichols Street on the north. Lots began selling in 1886, however, it was not officially platted and recorded until 1911. By 1917, fifteen houses stood along Alice Anne Street, which became an African-American working class neighborhood. Not including the dwellings on Alice Anne Street, seventeen houses were constructed in Richardson's Addition between 1914 and 1945.²

Major Dallam's Addition was platted in 1883 and the boundaries are the MA & PA Railroad to the south, Dallam Avenue to the north, Rockspring Avenue to the east, and several lots past Mast Street to the west. Due to the proximity to the railroad, several lots were built upon for industrial and commercial uses as well as worker's housing. Dallam's second addition is located to the north of Dallam's first addition including Roland Avenue, Rockspring Avenue, and Hall Street. In the late 1880s, the west side of Rockspring Avenue was built upon followed by construction on Roland Avenue after 1890. Eleven houses were constructed in Dallam's second addition between 1885 and 1914.

Following World War I, Bel Air prospered with numerous suburban developments on the outskirts of the downtown core. Three of the larger additions to Bel Air during the 1920s include Fulford Park (1922), Ingleside (1923), and Kenmore (1924). The area that is Fulford Park originally was made up of 18 acres running from Main Street and Fulford Avenue, South to Linwood Avenue, and East to Ewing Street. Other streets included in Fulford Park are Maitland Street and Powell Avenue. Unlike the slow development of the late 19th century developments of Hays and Richardson's Additions, the lots in Fulford Park sold quickly and construction began immediately. The real estate agents responsible for selling the lots of Fulford Park advertised and auctioned the lots on one day in 1922 soon after it was platted. One hundred thirty six lots sold in one day bringing in a total of \$12,000.

The area known as Ingleside off North Hickory Avenue is bounded by Wright Street to the south and McCormick Lane to the north. This section of Bel Air was subdivided and platted by J. Edwin Webster, son of Colonel Edwin Hanson Webster, in April 1923. Oliver T. Wallace and Samuel Dameron were the real estate agents responsible for the sales. According to Larew, Ingleside was the "place to build between the wars" and continued to expand after 1945. Similar to Fulford Park, Ingleside held an auction to handle the sales of the lots which occurred in April or May of 1923. Ingleside developed rapidly, much more so than any other previous development made to Bel Air. According to Larew, the "first two blocks on East Broadway and Webster were full" by the end of the 1920s. A total of sixteen houses were constructed in the 1920s—"faster than any previous addition in town."

In 1919, Robert and Anne Heighe purchased 99 acres of Hanway's farm, which was platted in 1924 by the local real estate firm of Vaughn, Warren, and Wells, using their namesake for the subdivision. Today, the addition is better known as the Kenmore addition. The lots were auctioned on September 22, 1924 and a total of 199 lots were sold equaling \$19,500.

² Larew, p. 172.

³ Larew, pp. 173-176.

⁴ Larew, pp. 181-183.

⁵ Larew, pp. 181-181.

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Due to the building boom in Harford County in the 1920s and 1930s, the pre-World War I developments in Bel Air were being steadily built upon similar to the new developments of the early 1920s. A section of Dallam's second addition, which includes Hall Street, was re-surveyed and platted in 1931 as the Rock Spring Addition. This new plat consisted of two blocks with a total of 102 lots and is bounded to the north by Vale Road, to the east by Rockspring Avenue, to the south by Hall Street, and to the west by Roland Avenue. Robinson Street runs north south and connects Hall Street to Vale Road, originally called Bel Air-Watervale Road. Block A of Rock Spring Addition was platted with fifty-five lots, the majority of which are equal size of twenty-five feet wide and 100 feet deep. Block B of this addition contains forty-seven lots, most of which were of similar size to the lots in Block A.

After the platting of the Rock Spring Addition, several more residential developments were constructed within the town limits. Development slowed dramatically between the mid-1930s and the early 1950s. Because of the Town's proximity and association to the Aberdeen Proving Ground, a U.S. Army Installation Management Agency, Bel Air experienced a remarkable population decline during the mid- to late-1940s due to the Proving Ground downsizing after World War II. In the early 1950s, Bel Air regained its population numbers as it was experiencing in the 1930s and numerous developments occurred during the 1950s and early 1960s including such examples as Howard Park (1951), Shamrock (1955), and Homestead Village (early 1960s).

Claiborne Corbin House

The Claiborne House is located at 429 South Main Street in the Bradford Heights subdivision in Bel Air, Maryland in the Third District of Harford County. Bradford Heights is a subdivision that was platted on November 12, 1934 and the real estate agent responsible for selling the lots was S.E. Dameron from Newark, Delaware. The subdivision is bounded by Giles Street to the northeast, Eastern Avenue to the southeast, and South Main Street to the southwest. It consists of five blocks with a total of 105 lots which are typically 25 feet by 150 feet. Lavinia Bradford owned the farmland that comprised of just over 26 acres from which Bradford Heights was platted.

The property at 429 South Main Street is sited on Block A on lots 7, 8, 9, and part of 10 in Bradford Heights. The lots were purchased by Nathan and Ann Elizabeth Corbin in 1937 and the house was built in 1938 a year following the construction of 421 South Main Street, in which Nathan Corbin's oldest son, Lance Corbin and his wife resided. The dwelling at 429 South Main Street was constructed for Nathan Corbin's other son, Claiborne Corbin.

Nathan Corbin started the Corbin Fuel Company in 1918, which in 1998 was considered the County's largest and oldest fuel company. The Corbin Fuel Company started by selling wood and coal, which was shipped along the MA & PA Railroad. During the 1920s, the company was known as the Corbin Ice and Coal Company. The 1936 telephone directory for Bel Air lists an advertisement for Corbin Ice Company selling coal, ice, and wood. In the late 1930s the company was called Corbin Fuel, Ice, and Coal.

⁶ Aegis, 12/2/1998.

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According to the Federal Census of 1930, Nathan Corbin, his wife, Ann Elizabeth, and two sons, Lance (16) and Claiborne (13), resided on Main Street in his house, which was valued at \$10,000. At the time of the 1930 census, three lodgers lived with the Corbin family. Nathan Corbin was a member of the original board of directors for the Commercial and Savings Bank in Bel Air and he served as a Town Commissioner from 1935 to 1958. Corbin retired from Corbin Fuel Company in 1961 and passed away ten years later at the age of 81.

It appears that Nathan and Ann Corbin built the house at 429 South Main Street in 1938 and then conveyed the property to their youngest son, Claiborne Corbin and his wife in 1941. Claiborne married in 1936 at the age of 19 to Marie Corbin and according to the marriage announcement in the *Aegis* lived with Nathan and Anna Corbin on Main Street following the wedding. Claiborne, also known as Bud Corbin, became President of the Corbin Fuel Company in 1961 when his father, Nathan Corbin, retired. Similar to his father, Claiborne Corbin served on the Board of Directors for Commercial and Savings Bank of Bel Air. He also served on the advisory board of Loyola Federal Savings and Loan Association of Bel Air. Claiborne Corbin died on September 3, 1978. In 1981, Marie Corbin sold the property to Stegman Realty #1, who then sold it to Main Street Enterprises in 1988. Three years later, Allan J. Culver, Jr. purchased the property and maintains his office in the basement of the building and currently rents out the first and second floors to various companies.

Chain-of-Title

All information taken from the Bel Air Courthouse

January 7, 1909

Grantor: George W.W. Bradford

Grantee: Lavinia Bradford Deed Book WSF 127 Folio 100

November 28, 1934

Grantor: Lavinia Bradford, et al

Grantee: Earl R. Burkins, et al (including Robert Archer)

Deed Book 234 Folio 215

June 24, 1937

Grantor: Nathan and Ann Corbin, and Earl R. and Mosena Burkins

Grantee: Robert Archer, Jr. Deed Book 246 Folio 215

[Bradford Heights Block A, lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]

June 24, 1937

Grantor: Robert Archer

Grantee: Nathan P. and Ann E. Corbin Deed Book SWC 246 Folio 216 [Bradford Heights, Block A lots 7, 8, 9]

⁷ Aegis, 9/25/1936

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June 14, 1938 Grantor: Frank R. and Beulah Hoffecker

Grantee: Nathan P. and Ann E. Corbin

Deed Book SWC 251 Folio 407

[Bradford Heights, Block A lots 24, 25, 26]

November 4, 1941 Grantor: Nathan P. and Ann E. Corbin

Grantee: Claiborne E. and Marie B. Corbin

Deed Book GCB 271 Folio 2

June 24, 1981 Grantor: Marie B. Corbin

Grantee: Stegman Realty #1

Deed Book HDC 1145 Folio 512

October 21, 1988 Grantor: Stegman Realty #1

Grantee: Main Street Enterprises

Deed Book 1510 Folio 537

August 12, 1991 Grantor: Main Street Enterprises

Grantee: Allan J. Culver, Jr. Deed Book 1738 Folio 829

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. HA-2065

Bel Air Courthouse, Land Records. Bel Air, MD

Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Baltimore City. Harford County Telephone Directory, 1936, 1950-1951, 1951-1952, 1963, Baltimore City, MD.

Harford County Historical Society. Vertical Files. Bel Air, MD.

Larew, Marilynn M. Bel Air: An Architectural and Cultural History, 1782-1945. Bel Air, MD: Town of Bel Air, MD, 1995.

U.S. Bureau of the Census. The Census of 1870-1930, Harford County, Maryland. Census searched from

http://persi.heritagequestonline.com/hqoweb/library (7 December 2004).

40	Can	~ r ~ n	hiaa	In	1040
IU.	Geo	grap	nıca		ala

Acreage of surveyed property _	0.29 acres	_	
Acreage of historical setting	unknown		
Quadrangle name	Bel Air, MD	Quadrangle scale:	1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The Claiborne Corbin House is located at 429 South Main Street in Bel Air, Maryland in the Third District of Harford County. It is associated with tax map 301 parcel 1397.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Kristie Baynard/Architectural Historian			
organization	Arcadia Preservation, LLC	date	February 4, 2005	
street & number	1209 Powhatan Street	telephone	703.798.8124	
city or town	Fredericksburg	state	VA	

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

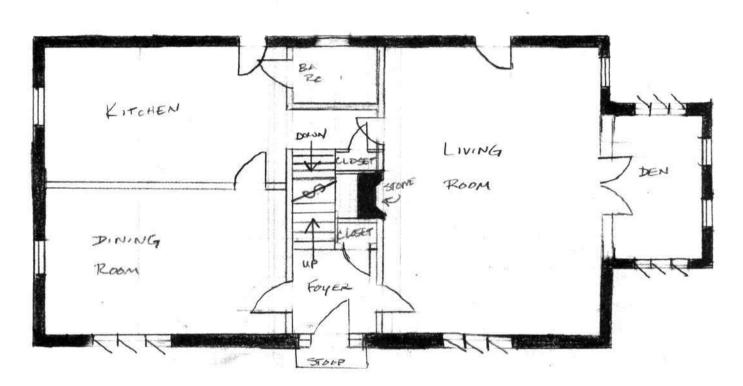
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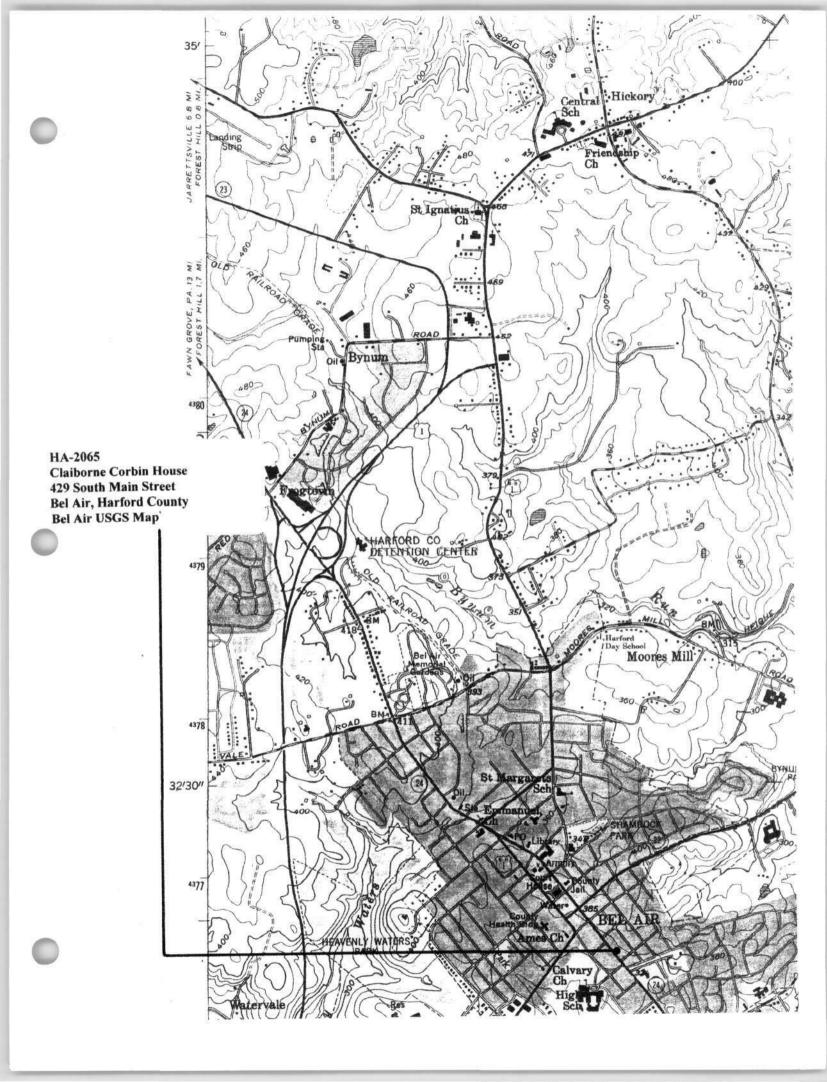
Maryland Historical Trust DHCD/DHCP 100 Community Place Crownsville, MD 21032-2023 410-514-7600

HA-2065 CLAIBORNE COKBIN HOUSE 429 S. Main St Bel Ar, MD Harrow County SITE FLAN U GARAGE PAVED PARKING LOT FLAT 0 C 3 3 2) W C W South MAIN STREET

CLAIBORNE CORBIN HOUSE 429 SOUTH MAIN ST. BEL AIR, HARTORD COUNTY 15+ Floor PLAN









HA-2065 429 S. Main St. Bel Air, Harford Co. Arcadia 1/2005 MD SHPO WEST CORNER



HA-2065 Claiborna Corbin House 429 S. Main St. Bel Air, Harford Co. Arcadia 1/2005

SW ELEVATION

2097



HA-2065 Corbin House 429 S. Main St. Bel Air, Harford Co. Arcadia 12005 no SHPO 1st floor, Poyer, view looking NORTH



HA - 2065 Claiborne Corbin House Bel Air, Harford County Arcadia Preservation 150 floor, living room, New Looking west



HA-2065
Claibonne Corbin House
Bel Air, Harford County
Arcadia Bresuvation
1/2005
MD SHPO
1st Goor, diving room, view lading west



1A-2065 aliborar Corbin House Bel Sir, Hajord Co. Acadia Presenation St Aoor, Kitchen, New looking NE



HA-2065 Claibone Corbin House Bel Sir, Harford Ca Arcadia Preservation 12005 Basement, wew looking north